

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE WEST CERES SPECIFIC PLAN AREA
STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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INTRODUCTION

Location

The 960-acre West Ceres Specific Plan (WCSP) area is located in an unincorporated area of Stanislaus County, adjacent to the City of Ceres. The City of Ceres is located south of Modesto, and approximately 10-miles northwest of the City of Turlock, along State Route 99 (SR 99) (Figure 1). The Specific Plan area boundaries are:

- Whitmore Avenue to the north,
- Union Pacific Railroad to the east,
- Service Road to the south, and
- Ustick Road to the west.

The Specific Plan area is directly accessible from Whitmore Avenue, Crows Landing Road, and Service Road from existing and anticipated interchanges with SR-99.

Property Ownership and Existing Uses

Figure 2 shows the properties that make up the Specific Plan area, with APNs and ownership. Stanislaus County has land and facilities to the east of Crows Landing Road amounting to 19% of the Specific Plan area including a County jail, Sheriff's administration and training facility, Agricultural Center, and Family Services, as well as additional area for future expansion of facilities and uses. The County's plans for continuation and expansion of uses in this area will be accommodated in the plan.

The remaining area to the east of Crows Landing Road is the existing G3 Enterprises facility, representing 13% of the Specific Plan area. These properties include an industrial labeling and logistics facility as well as a retail corner at Whitmore Avenue and Crows Landing Road.

Carol Lane is an existing dead-end street (accessed off Whitmore Ave.) with a residential neighborhood consisting of 24 rural residential parcels generally ranging in size from approximately one half acre to one and a half acres in size, and 2 parcels at the corner of Whitmore Avenue making up the Whitmore Church of Christ. The Carol Lane neighborhood represents 2% of the Specific Plan area. This existing neighborhood is expected to remain under the proposed Specific Plan, which would focus on appropriate adjacent uses and buffers.

The remaining 66% of the Specific Plan area includes 22 parcels primarily in agricultural use with some scattered rural home sites. This is the main area being planned for new development in the Specific Plan. This area also includes the existing El Rematito Flea Market, located at the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road.

Summary

The project as proposed includes approval of the West Ceres Specific Plan (WCSP) and annexation of the Specific Plan area into the City of Ceres. Development as proposed in the

WCSP would require a number of other City approvals, including environmental review, a General Plan Amendment, and rezoning.

The WCSP is being developed as a policy document to guide future growth, land use, infrastructure and public service planning and investment in the Specific Plan area, and as a regulatory document to provide rules and standards by which new development within the Specific Plan area may proceed. It would contain design guidelines and development standards to regulate development within the Specific Plan area.

In total, the Specific Plan area would result in a new mixed-use master planned community that could support development of a total of:

- up to 3732 residential units;
- up to 884,200 square feet of retail commercial;
- up to 383,910 square feet of office space;
- 802,100 square feet of light industrial and/or Research and Development uses;
- 16 acres of schools; and
- 70 acres of parks and open space.

Additionally, some existing uses would be anticipated to remain under the plan, including:

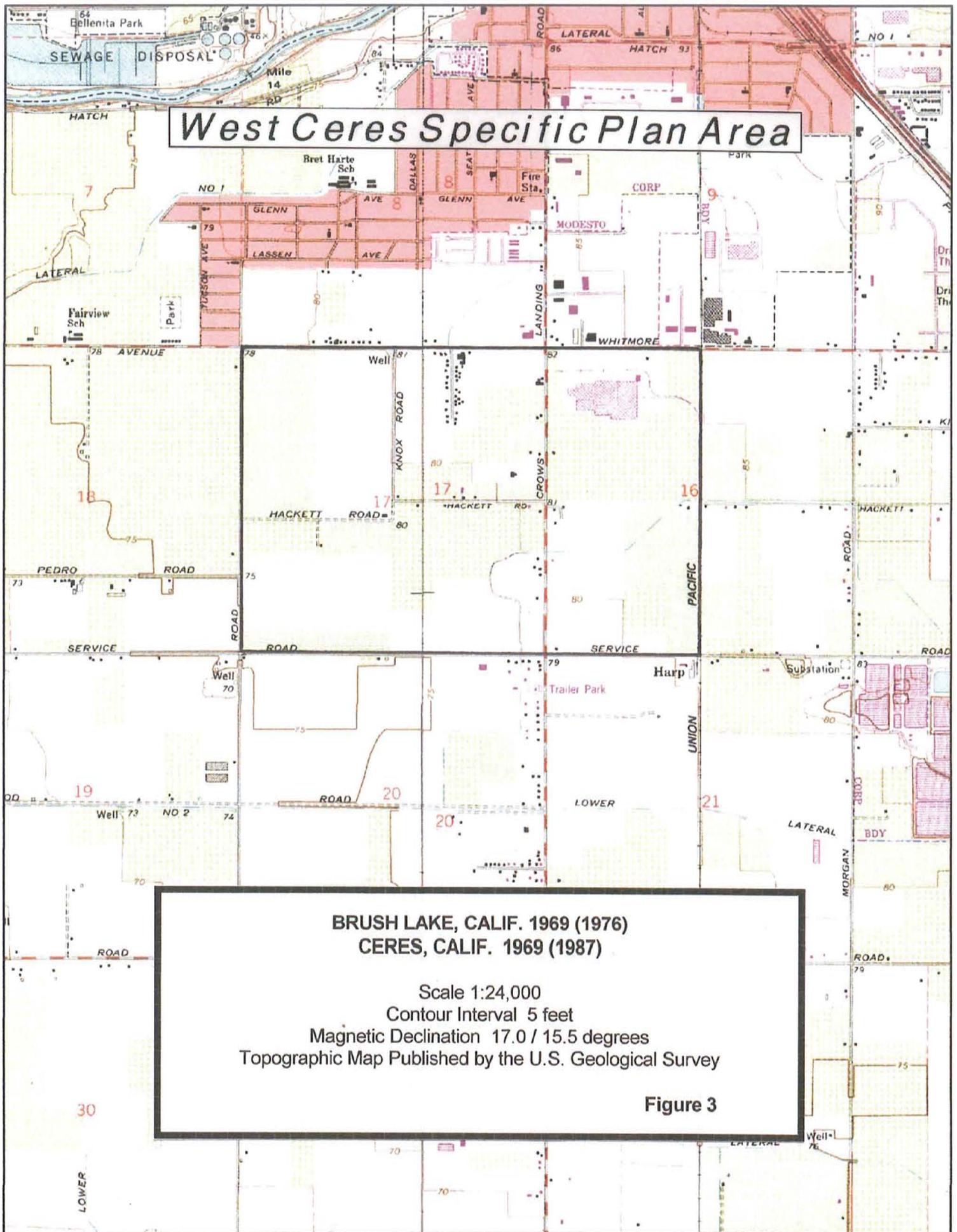
- the existing 18.9-acre Carol Lane neighborhood;
- the G3 industrial facility, which would be expected to continue to expand on their 126.6 acre site; and
- the 173.9-acre County facilities which would be expected to continue to develop based upon their master plan for the site.

The overall study area includes all of section 17, and the west half of section 27, Township 4 South Range 9 East, mapped on the Ceres and Brush Lake 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangles (Figure 3).

Melinda Peak served as principal investigator for the project with the fieldwork conducted by Neal Neuenschwander, Michael Lawson (resumes, Appendix 1) and Lowell Beebe.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

For the purposes of CEQA, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). When a project will impact a site, it needs to be determined whether the site is an historical resource, which is defined as any site which:



- (A.) Is historically or archeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or cultural annals of California; and
- (B) Meets any of the following criteria:
 - 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The study was undertaken to determine if there were any cultural resources present in the Specific Plan Area, and if present, determine whether the resources are historical resources under the criteria of the CRHR. This effort included archival research at the California Room of the California State Library, records searches, Native American consultation, and the field survey.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Archeology

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork, and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data.

In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and excavation studies were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular from the stratified Windmill site (CA-Sac-107), suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions. Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California, Berkeley, enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition, intermediate between the previously postulated Early and Late Horizons. The three-horizon sequence, based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices, as well as on observed differences in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939), was later refined by Beardsley (1954). An expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period was developed, and its application extended to parts of

the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

The Windmiller Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads; a high percentage of burials with grave goods; frequent presence of red ocher in graves; large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types A1a and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Middle Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. There are a lower percentage of burials with grave goods, and ocher staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of types C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis sp.* rather than red *Haliotis sp.* Other characteristic artifacts include perforated and canid teeth; asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually unperforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is wide spread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ocher, heavy sue of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clam shell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnesite (Moratto 1984:181-183). The characteristics noted are not all-inclusive, but cover the more important traits.

Schulz (1981), in an extensive examination of the central California evidence for the use of acorns, used the terms Early, Middle and Late Complexes, but the traits attributed to them remain generally the same. While it is not altogether clear, Schulz seemingly uses the term "Complex" to refer to the particular archeological entities (above called "Horizons") as defined in this region. Ragir's (1972) cultures are the same as Schulz's complexes.

Bennyhoff and Hughes (1984) have presented alternative dating schemes for the Central California Archeological Sequence. The primary emphasis is a more elaborate division of the horizons to reflect what is seen as cultural/temporal changes within the three horizons and a compression of the temporal span.

There have been other chronologies proposed, including Fredrickson (1973), and since it is correlated with Bennyhoff's (1977) work, it does merit discussion. The particular archeological cultural entities Fredrickson has defined, based upon the work of Bennyhoff, are patterns, phases and aspects. Bennyhoff's (1977) work in the Plains Miwok area is the best definition of the Cosumnes District, which likely conforms to Fredrickson's pattern. Fredrickson also proposed periods of time associated heavily with economic modes, which provides a temporal term for

comparing contemporary cultural entities. It corresponds with Willey and Phillips' (1958) earlier "tradition," although it is tied more specifically to the archeological record in California.

Ethnology

The project area lies within the northern portion of the ethnographic territory of the Yokuts people. The Yokuts were members of the Penutian language family which held all of the Central Valley, San Francisco Bay Area, and the Pacific Coast from Marin County to near Point Sur. The Yokuts differed from other ethnographic groups in California as they had true tribal divisions with group names (Kroeber 1925). Each tribe spoke a particular dialect, common to its members, but similar enough to other Yokuts that they were mutually intelligible (Kroeber 1925).

The Yokuts held portions of the San Joaquin Valley from the Tehachapis in the south to Stockton in the north. On the north they were bordered by the Plains Miwok and on the west by the Saclan or Bay Miwok and Costonoan peoples. Although neighbors were often from distinct language families, differences between the people appear to have been more influenced by environmental factors as opposed to linguistic affinities. Thus the Plains Miwok were more similar to the nearby Yokuts than to foothill members of their own language group. Similarities in cultural inventory co-varied with distance from other groups and proximity to culturally diverse people. The material culture of the southern San Joaquin Yokuts was therefore more closely related to that of their non-Yokuts neighbors than to that of Delta members of their own language group.

Trade was well developed, with mutually beneficial interchange of needed or desired goods. Obsidian, rare in the San Joaquin Valley, was obtained by trade with Paiute and Shoshoni groups on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, where numerous sources of this material are located, and to some extent from the Napa Valley to the north. Shell beads, obtained by the Yokuts from coastal people, and acorns, rare in the Great Basin, were among many items exported to the east by Yokuts traders (Davis 1961).

Economic subsistence was based on the acorn, with substantial dependency on gathering and processing of wild seeds and other vegetable foods. The rivers, streams, and sloughs that formed a maze within the valley provided abundant food resources such as fish, shellfish, and turtles. Game, wild fowl, and small mammals were trapped and hunted to provide protein augmentation of the diet. In general, the eastern portion of the San Joaquin Valley provided a lush environment of varied food resources, with the estimated large population centers reflecting this abundance (Cook 1955; Baumhoff 1963).

Settlements were oriented along the water ways, with their village sites normally placed adjacent to these features for their nearby water and food resources. House structures varied in size and shape (Latta 1949; Kroeber 1925), with most constructed from the readily available tules found in the extensive marshes of the low-lying valley areas. Housepit depressions at the village sites ranged in diameter from between 3 to 18 meters (Wallace 1978:470).

History

The study area lies away any of the early Spanish and Mexican land grants in the region. It is fairly arid land, and would have been useful only for grazing of livestock or growing grain or hay.

The area that is now Stanislaus County was first explored by Gabriel Moraga in 1806, when he named and explored the Stanislaus River. Moraga's explorations were designed to locate appropriate sites for an inland chain of missions. Moraga explored the region again in 1808 and 1810.

Fur trappers and traders began working the streams of the San Joaquin Valley in 1828. Beaver skins may have been gathered by Hudson's Bay Company trappers in the region.

John C. Frémont, on his way leaving California in 1844, proceeded southward from Sutter's Fort, passing through what is now Stanislaus County. His party ferried the Stanislaus River, and camped on the Stanislaus side.

Stanislaus County was carved out of Tuolumne County in 1854. The County seat was moved several times, before it was placed at Ralston, no Modesto in 1872.

The construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1872 brought major changes to the region. The City of Merced was laid out in January of that year, when the railroad reached the spot. Merced became the County seat in December of 1872 (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1990; Gudde 1969: 198-199).

The development of the railroads through the region allowed the establishment of the communities. The small communities grew up as service centers for the surrounding areas, providing a means of marketing farm products to remote destinations as well as providing supplies to the local residents. Ceres was established as a station of the Southern Pacific in 1872, and named for the goddess of growing vegetation (Gudde 1969: 59). The town was set up on the lands of Daniel Whitmore, who had come to the area in 1867. The first depot was built in town in 1874, with the first store built three years later. Ceres was a "dry" town from the beginning, and Whitmore placed a clause in all the town lots prohibiting the sale, manufacture, or gifting of any intoxicating liquors, with a penalty for violating this clause (Tinkham 1921: 181-182).

Early on, crops in the area included beans, melon, alfalfa, wheat, olives, peaches, pears, apricots, berries and grapes. In 1921, the County history noted that wheat had formerly been a major crop, but was less in evidence after the completion of the irrigation district. One lateral, excavated by 1904, crossed the southeast quarter of section 17 and the southwest quarter of section 17.

The Official County Map shows the project area in 1895, with one half of section 17 owned by the Hatch family, and the remaining 640 acres as part of a 960 acre tract owned by the estate of William Harp. Harp's ownership is commemorated with the retention of the name "Harp" for the former railroad siding on the Union Pacific railroad line, marked just south of section 16 on the modern USGS topographic map.

By 1906, the land had been further subdivided with E. Hatch retaining the western portion, and the remainder divided between S.A. Kittrell and L. F. Hastings (Official County Map 1906). Selina Kittrell was the daughter of William Harp, who had gone to live with her father in the area after the death of her husband, William Kittrell, in 1877 (Guinn 1906:265).

In 1918, the land of the central portion of the project area in the east half of section 17 had been subdivided into smaller parcels, varying in size from 20 acres to 100 acres. The south half of section 16 had also been subdivided (Official County Map 1918).

The Westport and Ceres topographic maps from 1915 and 1916 covering the project area show five buildings within the overall 960 acre Specific Plan area, indicating very sparse settlement of the area. The period of the 1910s-1920s is an era where many large holdings throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys were broken down for either land colonies that recruited from the Midwest, or otherwise split to offer for sale to the growing populace. Development of water delivery systems in this era made more lands productive as small farms.

RECORD SEARCH

On March 4, 2008, a record search was conducted through the Central California Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System to identify previously recorded sites and previous cultural resources studies in and near the project area for section 17 lands only for Pacific Legacy. The results of this search were reported in a letter report dated March 20, 2008.

No prehistoric or historic sites have been recorded within or within a one-half mile radius of the Specific Plan area. The Specific Plan area had been the subject of two earlier surveys that covered only a portion of the study area, with no resources recorded in the areas surveyed (Pacific Legacy 2008).

To complete the record search for the portion of the Specific Plan area in the west half of section 16, a new record search was requested from the Central California Information Center in February 2009 (Appendix 2). No prehistoric or historic sites have been found within this portion of the Specific Plan area. Most of this portion of the Specific Plan area has been previously surveyed, with the exception of about 40 acres in the southwest quarter of section 16 in the County-owned lands (map, Appendix 3).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In 2008, Pacific Legacy conducted a check of the Sacred Lands files through the Native American Heritage Commission for section 17, the western portion for the Specific Plan area. There are no

resources of concern reported for this area. Pacific Legacy sent letters out to the identified groups, requesting information on resources of concern. No replies were received.

In February, 2009, a check of the eastern section of the Specific Plan area was completed by Peak & Associates through the Native American Heritage Commission. Again, there are no reported resources of concern. Letters were sent to identified groups and individuals, with only one response from Les James (Southern Sierra Miwuk), who called to say he had no knowledge of resources in that area.

FIELD SURVEY AND RESULTS

The portions of the project site proposed for impact and delineated on Figure 4 were completely field surveyed by Neal Neuenschwander, Michael Lawson (resumes, Appendix 1) and Lowell Beebe on January 2, 3, and February 12, 2009. Some parcels were excluded from the survey with the owners choosing not to provide permission for access. In section 16, the accessible portions of the project area had been previously surveyed and have been developed for retail and commercial purposes. Survey was only possible for a narrow strip along Crows Landing Road.

The areas shown on Figure 4 were covered as completely as possible, using 10 to 15 meter wide transects, affording complete coverage. Where necessary, the field team excavated small holes to clear vegetation and to examine the sediments.

No evidence could be found of prehistoric period cultural resources within the surveyed portion of the Specific Plan area.

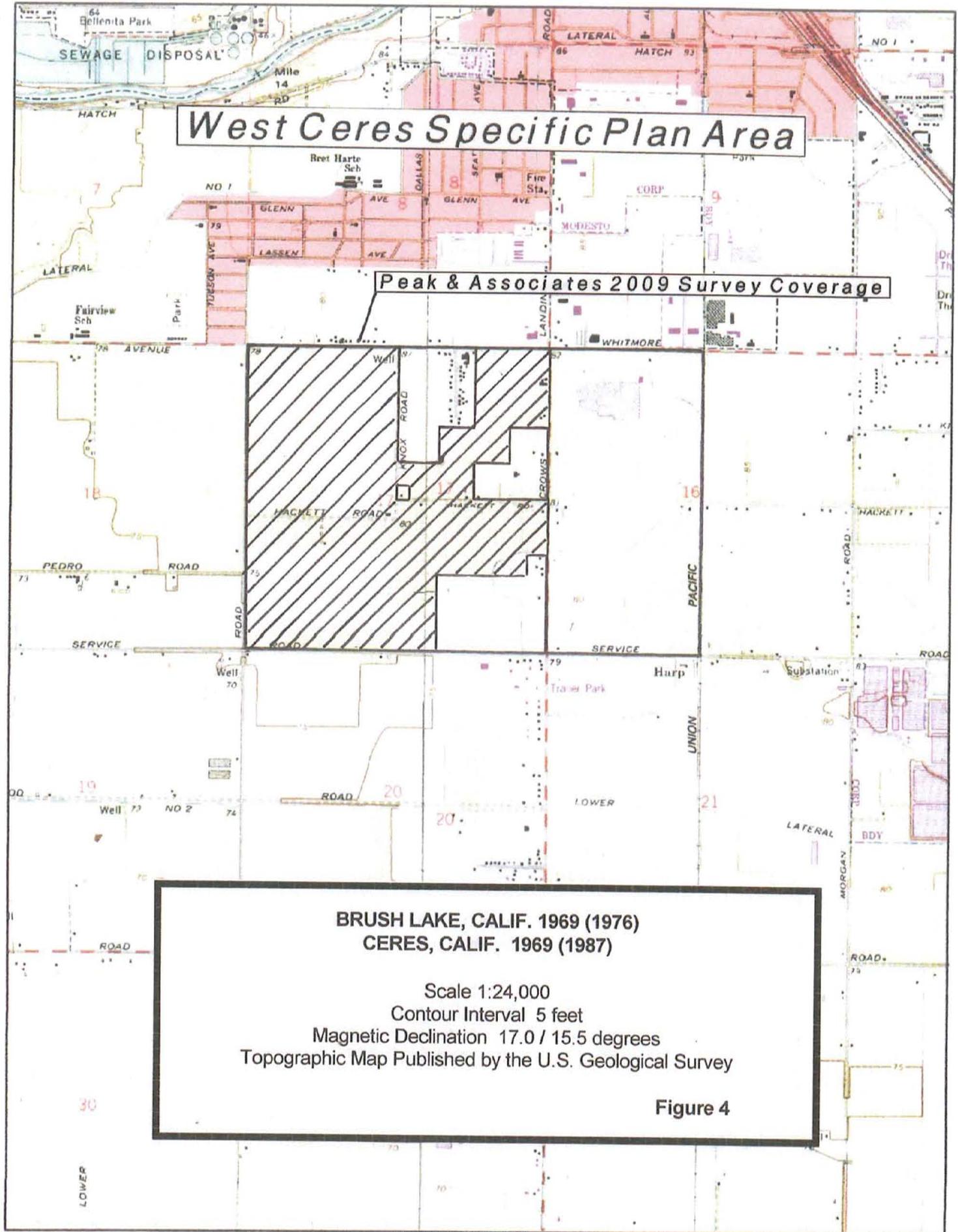
Several older buildings more than 50 years old were located by the team, and formally recorded. Another site, the former location of historic period buildings, was also recorded. Site forms are included in Appendix 3. Each resource is described below.

PA-09-01

This resource consists of a single family home, barn, and small outbuilding. The home is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched, gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables.

The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill. There is a partial basement.

The barn is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched gable roof. The sides are covered with vertical wood boards and the roof is covered with sheet metal.



West Ceres Specific Plan Area

Peak & Associates 2009 Survey Coverage

BRUSH LAKE, CALIF. 1969 (1976)
CERES, CALIF. 1969 (1987)

Scale 1:24,000
Contour Interval 5 feet
Magnetic Declination 17.0 / 15.5 degrees
Topographic Map Published by the U.S. Geological Survey

Figure 4

The small outbuilding is single story, square-shaped with a low-pitched gable roof. It is made of concrete blocks and the roof is covered with wood shingles.

The residence is an example of the front-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 and 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). The current resident of the home says that he believes that the barn was built in 1930. According to the Stanislaus County Building Records, the home was constructed in 1920.

In 1918, the entire western half of section 17 was by owned by C. M. Hatch et al. (Official County Map 1918). Caroline M. Hatch, widow of Ephraim Hatch, died in 1920 (Stimmel 1988: 596). The home was likely built when the property was subdivided and sold off by her son.

PA-09-02

The resource consists of a single family home, detached garage, barn, and water tower. The home is single story, irregular-shaped with hipped roofs and close eaves. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with both shiplap boards and brick. Windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single story, rectangular-shaped, with a hipped roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with shiplap siding.

The barn is two story, rectangular-shaped and has a hay hood. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards. There is a two-story, square-shaped all-metal (modern) building attached to the barn along the southern side.

The water tower is three stories, square-shaped and has a hipped roof. The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with wood shingles.

The home has been extensively remodeled since the current owners purchased it about 50 years ago, according to their daughter. It is difficult to assign a style to the residence for this reason. According to the Stanislaus County Building Records, the home was constructed in 1920.

The water tower is a straight-box type, the most popular example of water towers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys (Pitman 1976:86-87). In fact, almost one-half of the water towers in Stanislaus County are the straight-box type (Pitman 1992: Figure 5).

The older topographic map (Westport 1:31,680 1915) based on 1913 surveys shows a building at this location. In 1918, the land was owned by J. Fox (Official County Map 1918). The 1920 house may have been a replacement of the earlier home on the property, with the water tower built with the older house.

PA-09-03

This resource contains a single family residence, detached garage, two barns and an outbuilding. The residence is single-story, rectangular-shaped, with a low-pitched gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables.

The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched, gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with shiplap siding.

Barn #1 is single-story, rectangular-shaped and has metal sides and roof. It was constructed after 1968, according to the USGS topographic quadrangle.

Barn #2 is two-story, rectangular-shaped with a low pitch, gable roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards.

The outbuilding is single-story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitch gable roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards.

The residence is an example of the side-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 and 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). According to the Stanislaus County Building Records, the home was constructed in 1928.

In 1918, the land was owned by M. Russell who was one of seven owners of the northeast quarter section of section 17 (Official County Map 1918). The prior map of the area (Official County Map 1909) showed the land as part of the holdings of William J. Kittrell, who held the entire northeast quarter of the section, formerly owned by his mother, and before that, his grandfather, William Harp. The subdivision of the land may have been relatively recent in 1918, and the home was the new owner's first residence on the land.

PA-09-04

This resource has a single family home and detached garage. The residence is single-story, irregular-shaped, with a low-pitched, cross-gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables.

The sides are covered with stucco and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided both horizontally and vertically and are encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single-story, rectangular-shaped, with a low-pitched gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with stucco.

The residence is an example of the cross-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 and 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). According to the Stanislaus County Building Records, the home was constructed in 1929.

The 1918 Official County Map show the land as part of the holding of J. Fox, who built PA-09-02. The 1916 Ceres 1:31,680 topographic map of the area shows a building at this location. The modern residence is apparently a replacement home at the site.

PA-09-05

The resource consists of a series of concrete pads and rubble that once apparently supported a large, irregular-shaped building and detached, smaller building that were built sometime before 1968, according to the USGS topographic map. The remaining concrete pads are no longer contiguous and have been badly disturbed. Portions of the wood mudsill remain on one of the foundations, and one foundation has a metal bar separating portions of the pad.

According to the Stanislaus County Building Records, a home was constructed on the property in 1925. This would probably be the small, detached black dot shown on the USGS topographic quadrangle published in 1969. No trace of this house remains today. It is not possible to discern the owner in 1918 because the only the landowner's initials were shown on the relatively small parcel containing the building (Official County Map 1918).

SITE EVALUATIONS

PA-09-01

The residential building dates to 1920, with the barn added to the complex ten years later. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

PA-09-02

The residence at this complex dates to 1920, with the water tower likely related to an older residence at the location that was replaced, although it could be as late as 1920 in construction. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important

individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). The residence is highly altered, and the original style of the building cannot be determined. The water tower is similarly a common type in rural areas in the Central Valley (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

PA-09-03

The residential building dates to 1928. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

PA-09-04

The residential building dates to 1929. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

PA-09-05

All buildings are gone, and there is a total lack of integrity to the site. The site is clearly not eligible for the California Register for associations with important events or people in history (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). Similarly, there is no evidence it represents a particular style, with the buildings completely removed (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

There will be no impacts to historical resources from the initiation of the project.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although unlikely in this setting, there is always a possibility that a site may exist in the Specific Plan area and be obscured by vegetation or historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. If artifacts, exotic rock, or unusual amounts of shell or bone are uncovered during the construction, work should stop in that area immediately and a qualified archeologist should be contacted to evaluate the deposit. If the bone appears to be human, the Stanislaus County Coroner and Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted (916-322-7791).

If the non-participating owners in the Specific Plan area decide to participate in the project, surveys will need to be conducted of their lands by qualified archeologists to check for the presence of historical resources, and to determine potential project impacts.

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 1981 *Osteoarchaeology and Subsistence Change in Prehistoric Central California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Schenck, W. Egbert and Elmer Dawson
 1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 25(4):289-413*. Berkeley.
- Stimmel, Roberta
 1988 Ephraim Hatch, Ceres Pioneer: Land Owner, Rancher and Financier. *Stanislaus Stepping Stones*, Volume 11:4.
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Wiley, Gordon R. and Phillip Phillips

- 1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK
Senior Historian/Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916) 939-2405

January 2009

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects. Ms. Peak has been a regular lecturer for courses in the Capital Campus Public History program (California State University, Sacramento), teaching cultural resource law and site-specific research methods.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects

including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, a farmhouse dating to the 1860s, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the Land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

NEAL J. NEUENSCHWANDER

January 2009

Staff Archeologist

3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95672
(916) 939-2405

3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A
Chico, CA 95973
(530) 342-2800

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Neuenschwander has compiled an excellent record of supervision of excavation and survey projects for both the public and private sectors over the past twenty-seven years. He has supervised the fieldwork of over 1,500 projects throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, and southern Idaho.

EDUCATION

M.A. candidate - Anthropology - California State University, Chico
B.A. - Anthropology - California State University, Chico, 1981 (with distinction)
B.A. - Geography - California State University, Chico, 1981 (with distinction)

RECENT PROJECTS

Mr. Neuenschwander now heads up the North Valley office of Peak & Associates, located in Chico, California.

Neuenschwander assisted in the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD. He is also currently assisting the cultural resource project manager in the completion of studies for the FERC re-licensing of the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines. He led the fieldwork effort, and completed site recordation and evaluation.

Neuenschwander's duties at Peak & Associates have included the field direction for multiple site excavations and surveys throughout northern, central, and southern California, Nevada, Oregon and Idaho. In this capacity, he has been responsible for the planning and implementation of every aspect of the fieldwork, analysis, and report production phases. During his twenty-one years with the company, he has developed a reputation for his ability to complete projects on-time and within budget parameters, while at the same time maximizing the recovery and analysis of data for the professional community.

Notable projects under Neuenschwander's direction include the nine week excavation at Clarks Flat in Calaveras County, eleven weeks with a crew of over twenty technicians at the Upper Mountain locale (a remote camp six miles from the nearest road), ten weeks of an over 9,000-acre survey at Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve, and a two-phase excavation at CA-PLU-88, a site that contained radiocarbon evidence of the some of the earliest inhabitation of the Sierra Nevada

Mountains.

Mr. Neuenschwander also served as the field director for multiple phases of recordation, testing and evaluation for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline Project proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. He also has served as field director or co-director on a number of AT&T fiber optic projects throughout California, Oregon and Idaho.

Prior to 1986, he was co-owner of a private consulting firm in northern California and spent two seasons employed as a seasonal technician with the United States Forest Service.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MICHAEL D. LAWSON

6241 Brantford Way
Citrus Heights, CA 92621
916-765-2441

Professional Experience

14 years experience with various private agencies conducting typical fieldwork and laboratory work, as well. Major projects include Twelve Bridges Golf Club and adjacent areas, Clover Valley Lakes, and other smaller projects in several counties. Survey work includes the following counties: Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, El Dorado, Sierra, Butte, Lake, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Placer, Nevada, Amador, Solano, Tuolumne, Kern, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Kings and Tulare. Additional experience includes mapping and processing field notes and photography. Informal visits in an unpaid capacity include: historic and prehistoric sites in Sacramento, Amador, Placer, Sonoma, Marin, Fresno, Modoc and Lassen.

Other site visits include prehistoric sites in Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, South Dakota, Michigan, Ohio and Texas.

Sites visited in Mexico and Guatemala include: El Ray, Uxmal, Tulum, Escaret, Chitchen-Itza, Carocol, Burial Creek Caves and Tikal.

Education

B.A. Anthropology – California State University, Sacramento, 2007
A.A. General Education – American River College, 1993

CSUS field class conducted at Virginia Town, Chinese mining area, Gold Hill, CA

Related Studies

Reproduction of ancient technologies, including flint knapping, blacksmithing, bronze and copper tool and weaponry, including projectiles.

APPENDIX 2

Information Center Communication



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

California Historical Resources Information System

Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus

One University Circle, Turlock, California 95382

(209) 667-3307 - FAX (209) 667-3324

Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties

Date: 2/24/2009

CCIC File #: 7331N

Project: West Ceres Specific Plan

Robert Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Dear Mr. Gerry:

We have conducted a records search as per your request for the above-referenced project area located on the Ceres USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Stanislaus County.

Search of our files includes review of our maps for the specific project area and the area immediately adjacent to it (as specified by the client), and review of the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976), the *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), the *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (May 1992 and updates), the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (Office of Historic Preservation current computer lists dated 11-10-2008 and 10-31-2008).

The following details the results of the records search:

Prehistoric or historic resources within the project area: None reported to the Information Center.

Prehistoric or historic resources adjacent to the project area: None reported to the Information Center.

Resources known to have value to local cultural groups: None reported to the Information Center.

Previous investigations within the project area: Six investigations, referenced as follows (copies of title pages attached):

CCIC Report #	Author/Date
ST-	
00860	Clark (1988)
00908	Napton (1989)
00935	Shannon (1991)
01966	Jones & Stokes (1990)
02759	Hatoff et al. (1995)
06446	Peak & Associates (2006)

Previous investigations adjacent to the project area:

CCIC Report #	Author/Date
ST-	
00860	Clark (1988)
06690	Reese (Pacific Legacy) (2008)

Comments: In accordance with State law, if any historical resources are found during construction, work is to stop and the lead agency and a qualified professional are to be consulted to determine the importance and appropriate treatment of the find.

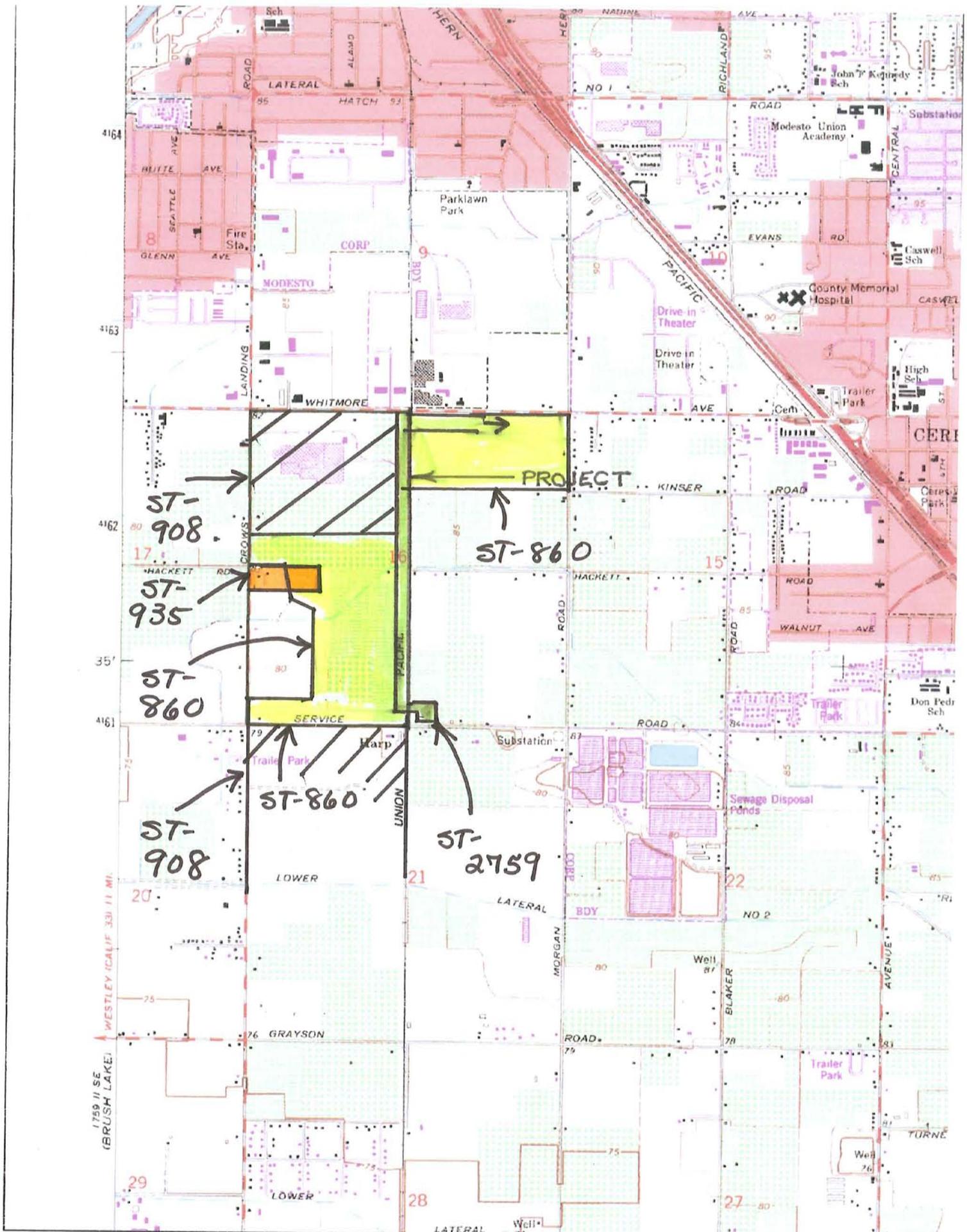
We understand that you will be conducting an archaeological study of the proposed project that is the subject of this records search. We look forward to receiving one copy of your report of findings which should include two copies each of site records for all historical resources.

We thank you for contacting this office regarding historical resource preservation. Please let us know when we can be of further service. Thank you for sending the Access Agreement. Billing is attached, payable within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

Sincerely,



E. A. Greathouse, Coordinator
Central California Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System



Copyright (C) 1997, Maptech, Inc.

Investigations map 1 of 2

0010 7331 N

APPENDIX 3
DPR Site Records

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Other Listings: _____
Review Code: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Page 1 of 6 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-01

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County Stanislaus

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Brush Lake Date: 1969 (1976) T. 4S; R. 9E; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 17; MDBM

c. Address: _____

City: _____

Zip: _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone: 10; 676070 mE/; 4161465 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of West Whitmore Road and Crows Landing Lane, go south along Crows Landing Lane for one-half mile until reaching West Hackett Road on the west (right) side. Go west on West Hackett Road for approximately three-quarters of a mile, then go south (left) along a gravel road for approximately 500 feet until reaching the resource.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This resource consists of a single family home, barn, and small outbuilding. The home is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched, gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables. The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill. There is a partial basement.

The barn is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched gable roof. The sides are covered with vertical wood boards and the roof is covered with sheet metal. The small outbuilding is single story, square-shaped with a low-pitched gable roof. It is made of concrete blocks and the roof is covered with wood shingles.

The residence is an example of the front-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 to 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). According to the Stanislaus County Assessors Building Records the home was constructed in 1920. The current resident believes that the barn was built in 1930.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP 33 Farm

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of a District Other (Isolates etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of

Photo:(View, date, accession #)

View looking east. 2/12/09

P6. Date Construction

Age and Sources:

Historic 1920 - 1930 (barn)

P7. Owner and Address:

Unknown

P8. Recorded By:(Name, affiliation, and address)

Neal Neuenschwander

Peak & Associates, Inc.

3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A
Chico, CA 95973

P9. Date Recorded:2/12/09

P10. Survey Type:

(Describe) Resource recordation

P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Ceres Specific Plan Area, Stanislaus County, California.
Peak & Associates, Inc. 2009

ATTACHMENTS: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other: _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____

Page 2 of 6 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.). According to the Stanislaus County Assessor's Office Building Records, the residence was constructed in 1920. The barn is believed to have been built in 1930, according to the current resident.
B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
B8. Related Features: Barn, small outbuilding

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
B10. Significance: Theme Rural Residence Area Central California
Period of Significance 1900- 1959 Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria (B1, B2, B3)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 1918, the entire western half of section 17 was by owned by C. M Hatch et al. (Official County Map 1918). Caroline M. Hatch died in 1920 (Stimmel 1988: 596). The home was likely built when the property was subdivided and sold off by her son. The residence is a plain example of the Craftsman Style with only slight suggestions of the detail that defines this style (McAlester and McAlester 1996:452-463). The residential building dates to 1920, with the barn added to the complex ten years later. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References: McAlester and McAlester 1996 *A Filed Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York *Stimmel, Roberta* 1988 *Ephriam Hatch: Ceres Pioneer, Land Owner, Rancher and Financier*. Stanislaus Stepping Stones (11)4

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

See page 5/6 for the sketch map

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Melinda Peak

Date of Evaluation: 3/12/09

This space reserved for official comments.



A) PA-09-01. View southeast of the north and west facing sides of the residence.



B) PA-09-01. View northeast of the west and south facing sides of the residence.

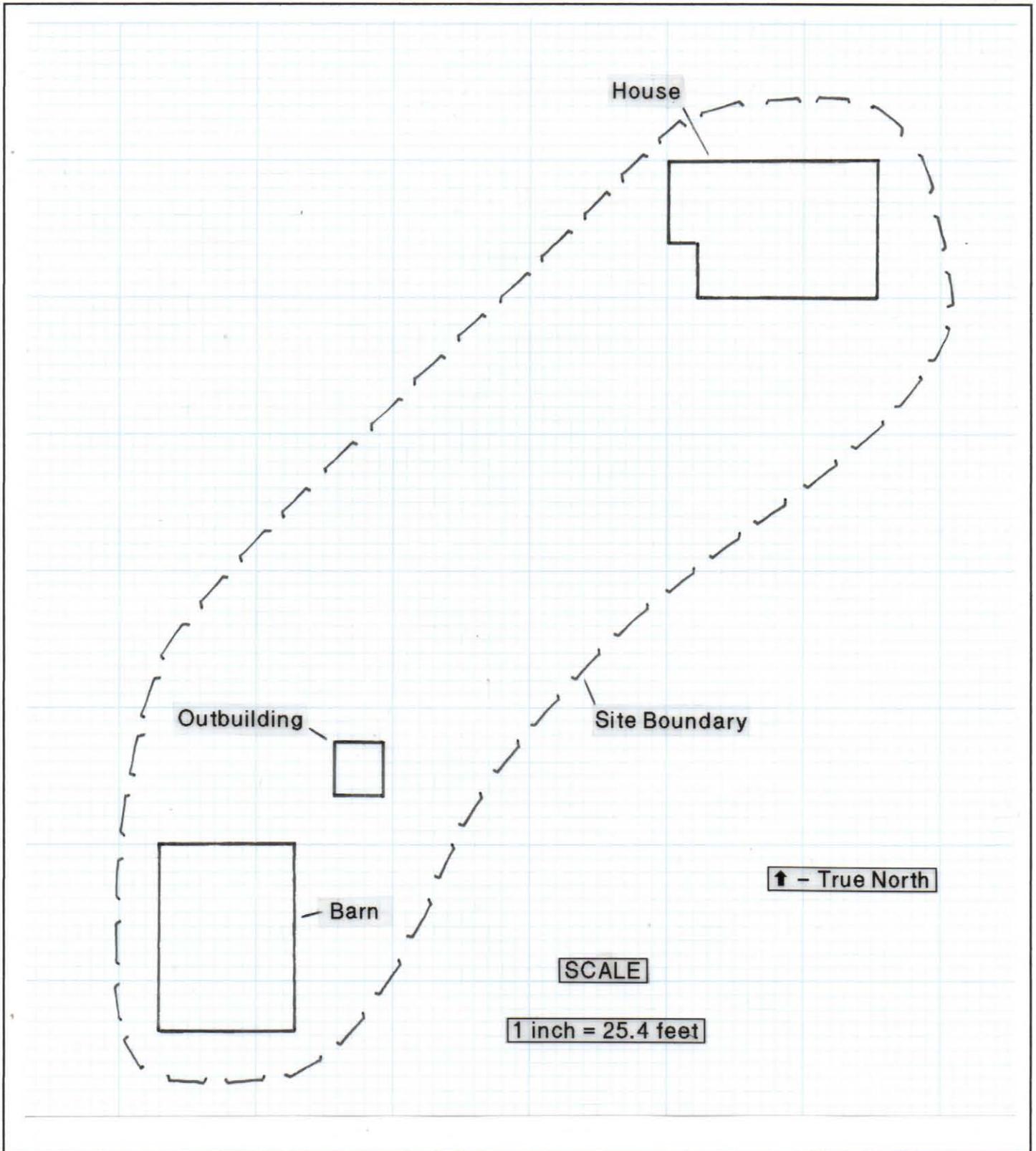


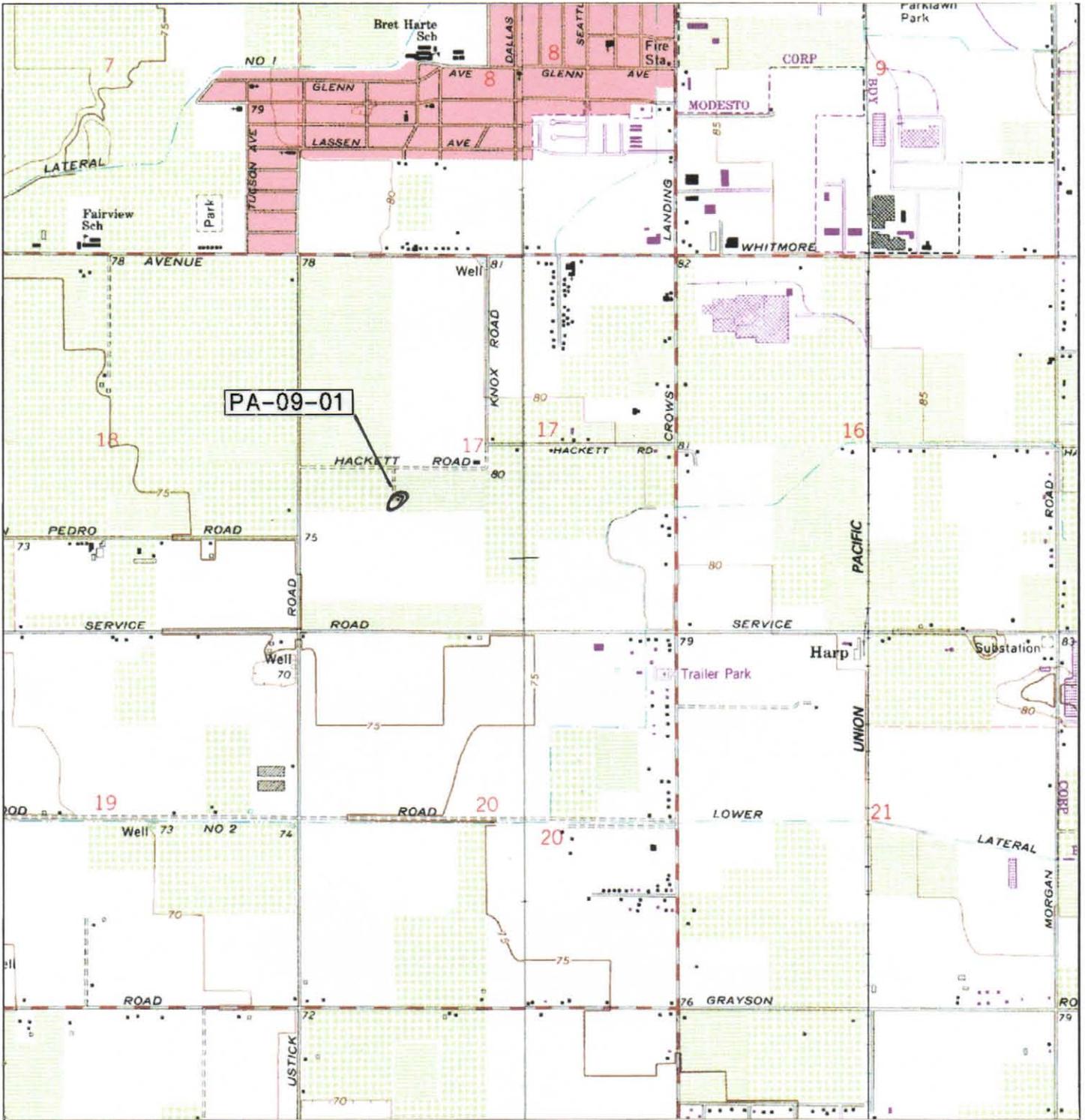
C) PA-09-01. View northeast of the west and south facing sides of the outbuilding.



D) PA-09-01. View southeast of the north and west facing sides of the barn.

SKETCH MAP





*Map Name: Ceres, Calif.
DPR 523J (1/95)

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1969 (1987)
*Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Other Listings: _____
Review Code: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Page 1 of 8 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-02

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

- a. County Stanislaus
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Brush Lake Date: 1969 (1976) T. 4S; R. 9E; NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 17; MDBM
c. Address: 512 West Hackett Road City: Modesto Zip: 95359
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 10; mE/; mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of West Whitmore Road and Crows Landing Lane, go south along Crows Landing Lane for one-half mile until reaching West Hackett Road on the west (right) side. Go west on West Hackett Road for approximately one half mile until reaching the resource at 512 West Hackett Road.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a single family home, detached garage, barn, and water tower. The home is single story, irregular-shaped with hipped roofs and close eaves. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with both shiplap boards and brick. Windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single story, rectangular-shaped, with a hipped roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with shiplap siding. The barn is two story, rectangular-shaped and has a hay hood. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards. There is a two-story, square-shaped all-metal (modern) building attached to the barn along the southern side. The water tower is three stories, square-shaped and has a hipped roof. The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with wood shingles.

The home has been extensively remodeled since the current owners purchased it about 50 years ago, according to their daughter. It is difficult to assign a style to the residence for this reason. According to the Stanislaus County Assessors Building Records the home was constructed in 1920. The water tower is a straight-box type, the most popular example of water towers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys (Pitman 1976:86-87). In fact, almost one-half of the water towers in Stanislaus County are the straight-box type (Pitman 1992:Figure 5).

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33 - Farm

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of a District Other (Isolates etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of Photo:(View, date, accession #)
View looking southeast. 2/12/09

P6. Date Construction Age and Sources:

Historic x 1920

P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

P8. Recorded By:(Name, affiliation, and address)
Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A
Chico, CA 95973

P9. Date Recorded: 2/12/09

P10. Survey Type:

(Describe) Resource recordation
P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Ceres Specific Plan Area, Stanislaus County, California.
Peak & Associates, Inc. 2009

ATTACHMENTS: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

- Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other: _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____

Page 2 of 8 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.) According to the Stanislaus County Assessor's Office Building Records, the residence was constructed in 1920.
B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
B8. Related Features: Garage, barn, water tower
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
B10. Significance: Theme Rural Residence Area Central California
Period of Significance 1900-1959 Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria (B1, B2, B3)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The older topographic map (Westport 1:31,680 1915) based on 1913 surveys shows a building at this location. In 1918, the land was owned by J. Fox (Official County Map 1918). The 1920 house may have been a replacement of the earlier home on the property, with the water tower built with the older house.

Additions added in the past 50 years have obscured the original 1920 era residence. The original home now appears to form the core of the modern, vastly-altered residence

The residence at this complex dates to 1920, with the water tower likely related to an older residence at the location that was replaced, although it could be as late as 1920 in construction. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). The residence is highly altered, and the original style of the building cannot be determined. The water tower is similarly a common type in rural areas in the Central Valley (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

B12. References: McAlester and McAlester 1996 A Filed Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York

See page 7/8 for the sketch map

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Melinda Peak

Date of Evaluation: 3/12/09

This space reserved for official comments.



A) PA-09-02. View northeast of the west facing sides of the residence, garage.



B) PA-09-02. View southeast of the residence, water tower, and garage.



C) PA-09-02. View north of the south facing side of the house, garage, water tower.



D) PA-09-02. View northeast of the west and south facing sides of the water tower.



E) PA-09-02. View east of the west and south facing sides of the garage.



F) PA-09-02. View of the northeast corner of the residence showing an addition.

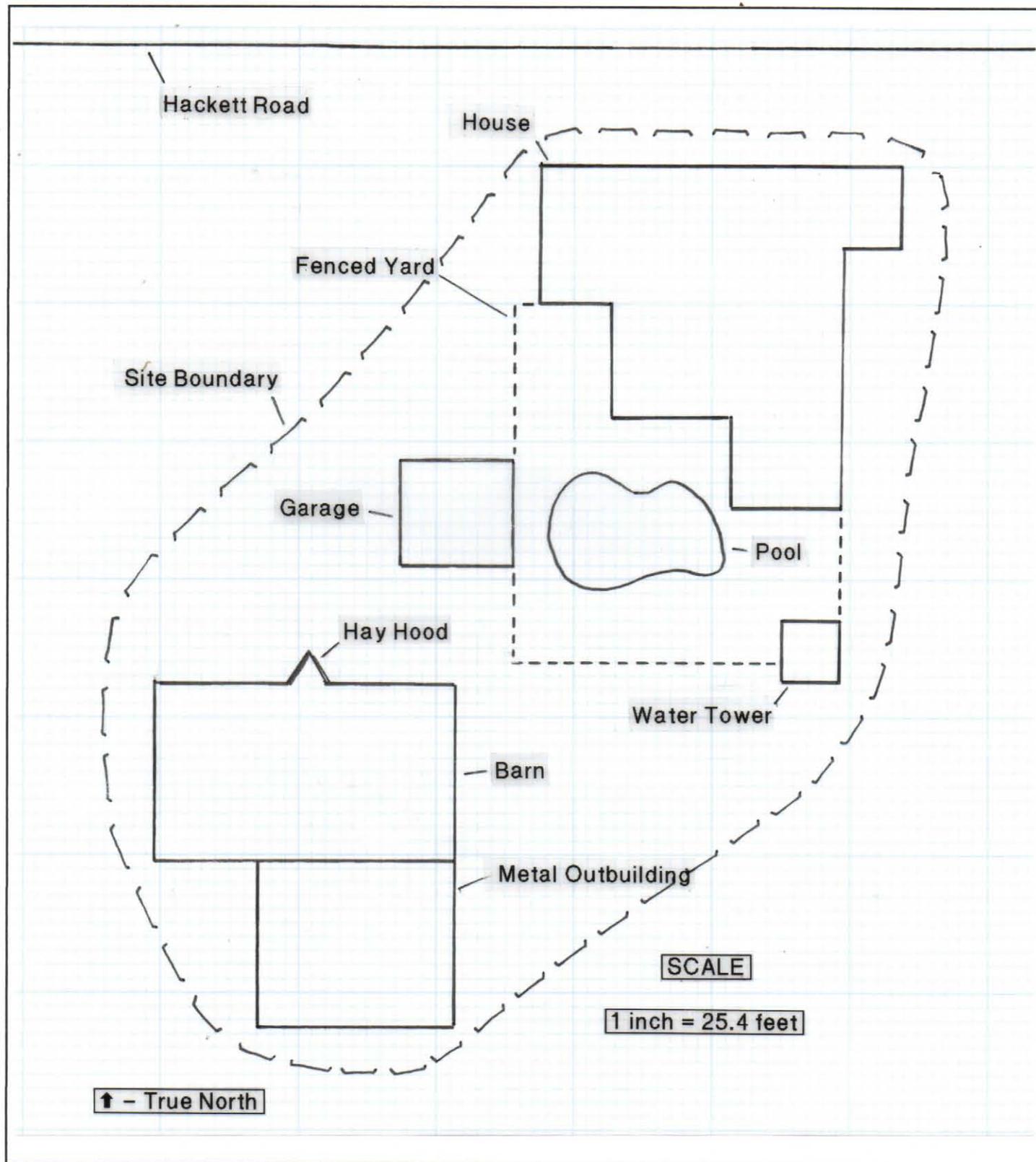


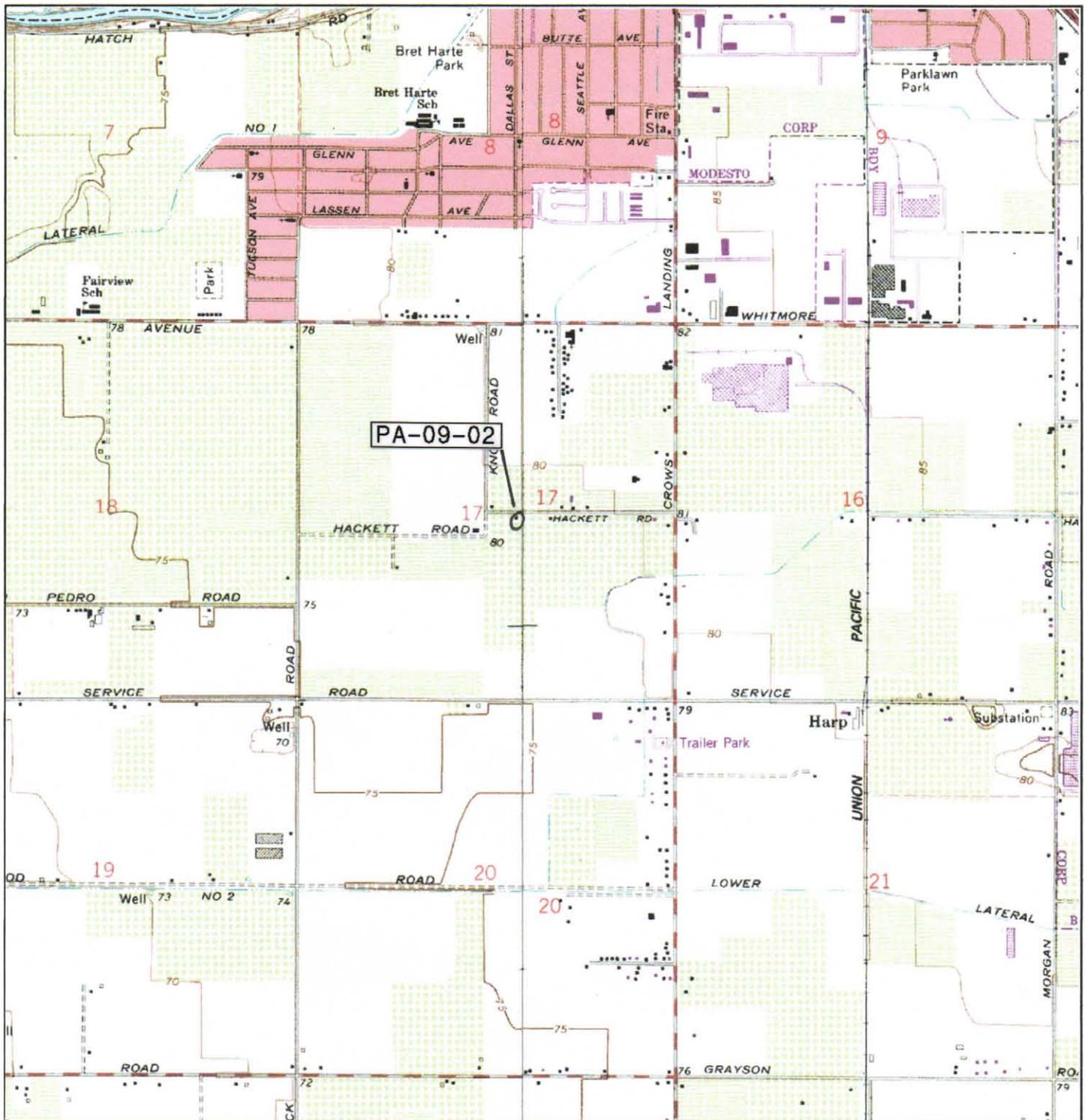
G) PA-09-02. View southeast of the north and west facing sides of the barn.



H) PA-09-02. View northwest of the south and east facing sides of the barn.

SKETCH MAP





*Map Name: Brush Lake, Calif.
DPR 523J (1/95)

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1969 (1976)
*Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Other Listings: _____
Review Code: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Page 1 of 4 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-03

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County Stanislaus

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ceres Date: 1969 (1987) T. 4S; R. 9E; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 17; MDBM

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone: 10; 676810 mE/; 4161735 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of West Whitmore Road and Crows Landing Lane, go south along Crows Landing Lane for one-half mile until reaching West Hackett Road on the west (right) side. Go west on West Hackett Road for approximately 1,450 feet until reaching located along the north side of the road.

P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This resource contains a single family residence, detached garage, two barns and an outbuilding. The residence is single-story, rectangular-shaped, with a low-pitched gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables. The sides are covered with shiplap siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided horizontally encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitched, gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with shiplap siding. Barn #1 is single-story, rectangular-shaped and has metal sides and roof. It was constructed after 1968, according to the USGS topographic quadrangle. Barn #2 is two-story, rectangular-shaped with a low pitch, gable roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards. The outbuilding is single-story, rectangular-shaped with a low-pitch gable roof. The roof is covered with sheet metal and the sides are covered with vertical boards.

The residence is an example of the side-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 to 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). According to the Stanislaus County Assessors Building Records the home was constructed in 1928.

P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33 - Farm

P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of a District Other (Isolates etc.)

P5a. **Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. **Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)
View looking northeast. 2/12/09
P6. **Date Construction Age and Sources:**
Historic 1928
P7. **Owner and Address:**
Unknown
P8. **Recorded By:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A
Chico, CA 95973
P9. **Date Recorded:** 2/12/09
P10. **Survey Type:**
(Describe) Resource recordation
P11. **Report Citation:**
Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Ceres Specific Plan Area, Stanislaus County, California.
Peak & Associates, Inc. 2009

ATTACHMENTS: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other: _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____

Page 2 of 4 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.) According to the Stanislaus Joaquin County Assessor's Office Building Records, the residence was constructed in 1928.
B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
B8. Related Features: Garage, two barns, outbuilding

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
B10. Significance: Theme Rural Residence Area Central California
Period of Significance 1900-1959 Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria (B1, B2, B3)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

In 1918, the land was owned by M. Russell who was one of seven owners of the northeast quarter section 17 (Official County Map 1918). The prior map of the area (Official County Map 1909) showed the land as part of the holdings of W. J. Kittrell, who held the entire northeast quarter of the section. The subdivision of the land may have been relatively recent in 1918, and the home was the new owner's first residence on the land.

The residential building dates to 1928. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References: McAlester and McAlester 1996 A Filed Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York

(Sketch map with north arrow required)

See page 3/4 for the sketch map

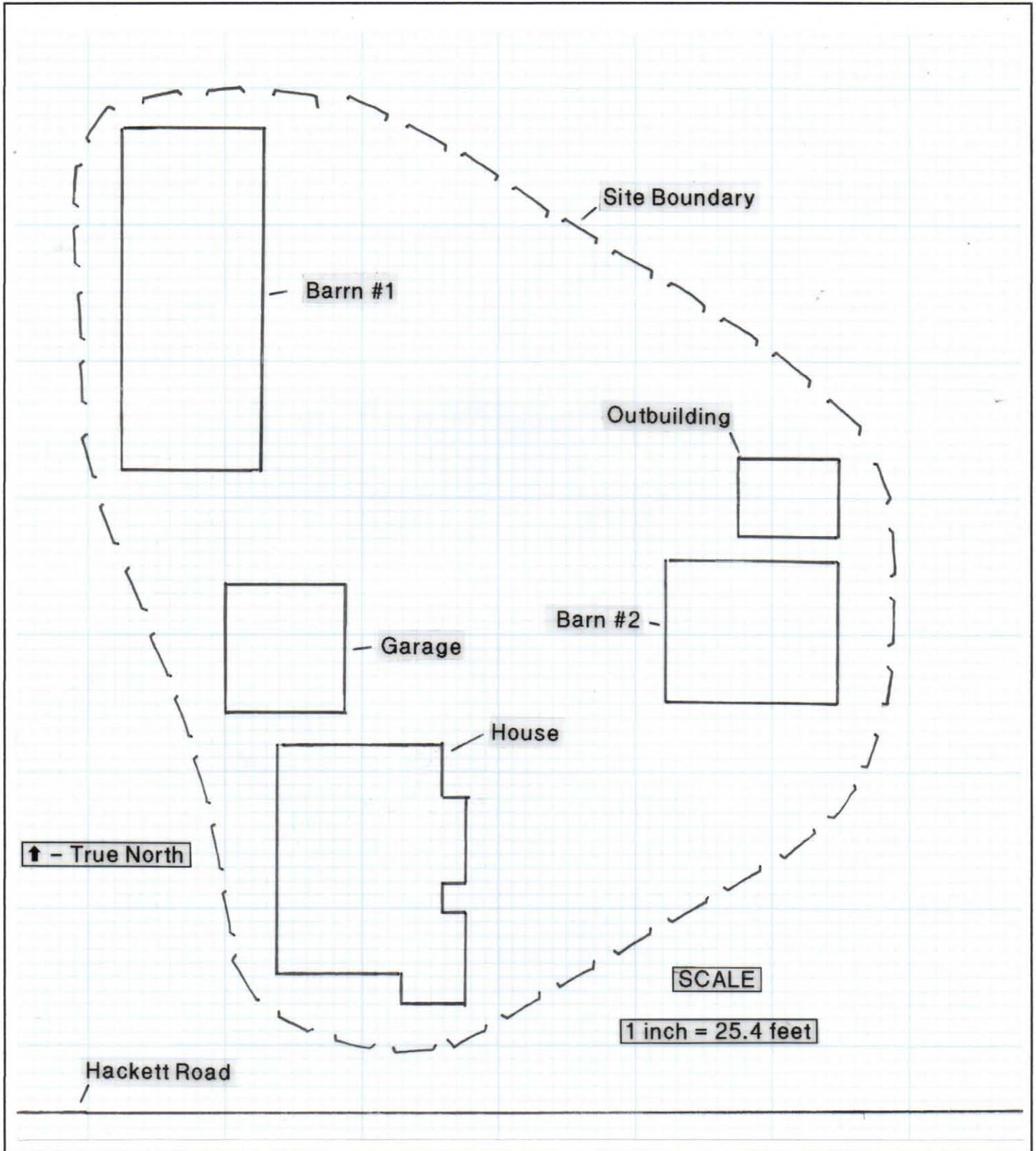
B13. Remarks:

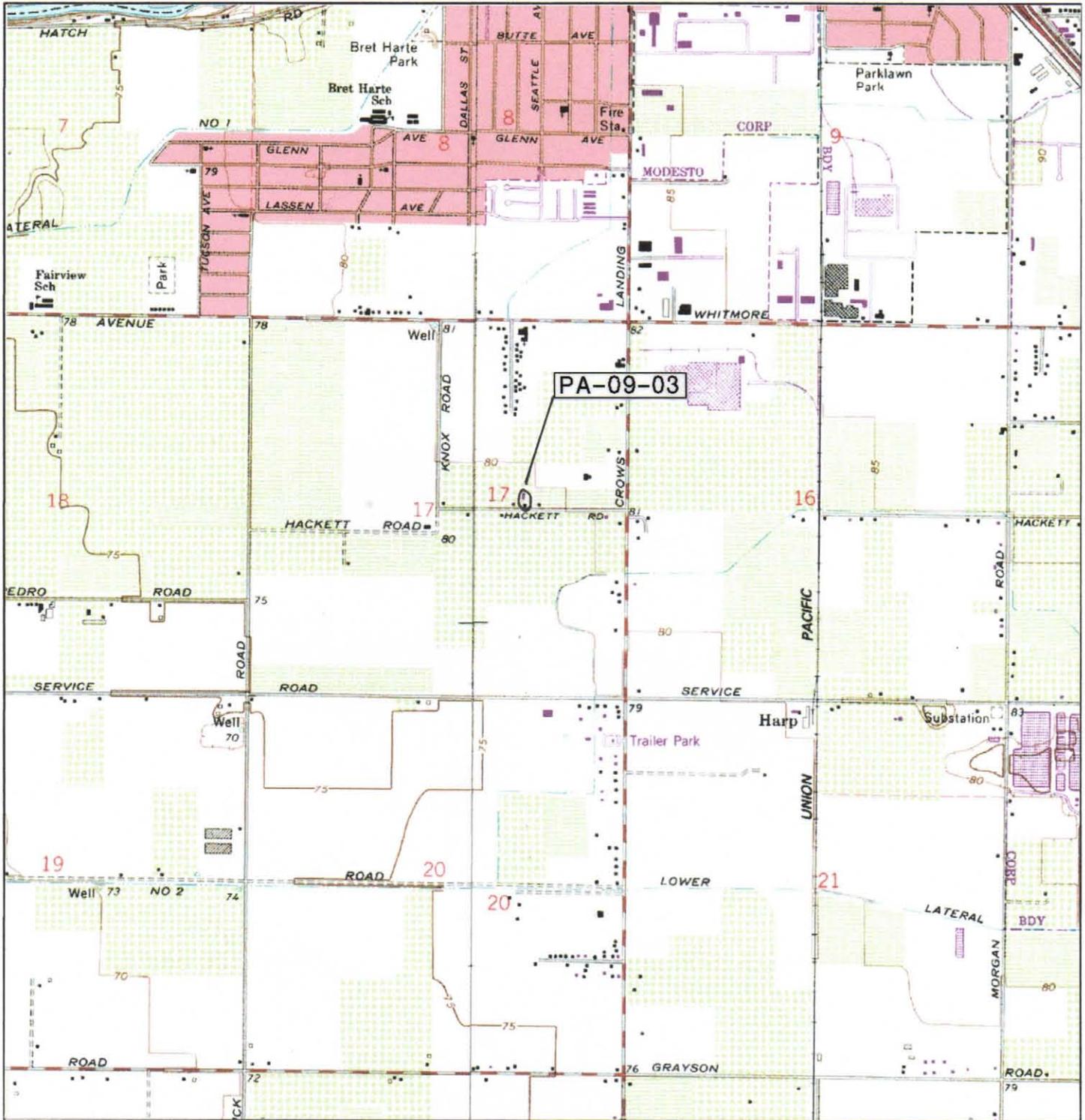
B14. Evaluator: Melinda Peak

Date of Evaluation: 3/12/09

This space reserved for official comments.

SKETCH MAP





*Map Name: Ceres, Calif.
DPR 523J (1/95)

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1969 (1987)
*Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Other Listings: _____
Review Code: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Page 1 of 8 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-04

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County Stanislaus

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ceres Date: 1969 (1987) T. 4S; R. 9E; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 17; MDBM

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone: 10; 677220 mE/; 4161675 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of West Whitmore Road and Crows Landing Lane, go south along Crows Landing Lane for one-half mile until reaching West Hackett Road. The resource is located approximately 150 feet south of this intersection.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This resource has a single family home and detached garage. The residence is single-story, irregular-shaped, with a low-pitched, cross-gable roof. It has wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Decorative false beams are also present under the gables.

The sides are covered with stucco and the roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are double sash, divided both horizontally and vertically and are encased with plain trim and a slipsill.

The detached garage is single-story, rectangular-shaped, with a low-pitched gable roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and the sides are covered with stucco.

The residence is an example of the cross-gable subtype of the Craftsman Style, popular between 1905 to 1930 (McAlester & McAlester 1996:453-463). According to the Stanislaus County Assessors Building Records the home was constructed in 1929.

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 - Single family residence

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of a District Other (Isolates etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. Description of

Photo:(View, date, accession #)

View looking south. 2/12/09

P6. Date Construction

Age and Sources:

Historic x 1929

P7. Owner and Address:

Unknown

P8. Recorded By:(Name, affiliation, and address)

Neal Neuenschwander
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A
Chico, CA 95973

P9. Date Recorded:2/12/09

P10. Survey Type:

(Describe) Resource recordation

P11. Report Citation:

Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Ceres Specific Plan Area, Stanislaus County, California.
Peak & Associates, Inc. 2009

ATTACHMENTS: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other: _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____

Page 2 of 8 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman
B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations.) According to the Stanislaus County Assessor's Office Building Records, the residence was constructed in 1929.
B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
B8. Related Features: Garage

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
B10. Significance: Theme Rural Residence Area Central California
Period of Significance 1900-1959 Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria (B1, B2, B3)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The 1918 Official County Map shows the land as part of the holding of J. Fox, who built PA-09-02. The 1916 Ceres 1:31,680 topographic map of the area shows a building at this location. The 1929 era residence is apparently a replacement home at the site.

The residential building dates to 1929. The site is not associated with important events in history, nor is it associated with important individuals (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). It is not of a particularly distinctive style, but is simply representative of the very common type of residence built in this era (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (Sketch map with north arrow required)

B12. References: McAlester and McAlester 1996 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York See page 7/8 for the sketch map

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Melinda Peak

Date of Evaluation: 3/12/09

This space reserved for official comments.



A) PA-09-04. View southeast of the north and south facing sides of the residence.



B) PA-09-04. View east of the west facing side of the residence.



C) PA-09-04. View northeast of the west and south facing sides of the residence.



D) PA-09-04. View north of the southeast corner of the residence, sunroom area.



E) PA-09-04. View northwest of the south and east facing sides of the residence.



F) PA-09-04. View southwest of the northeast corner of the residence, sunroom.

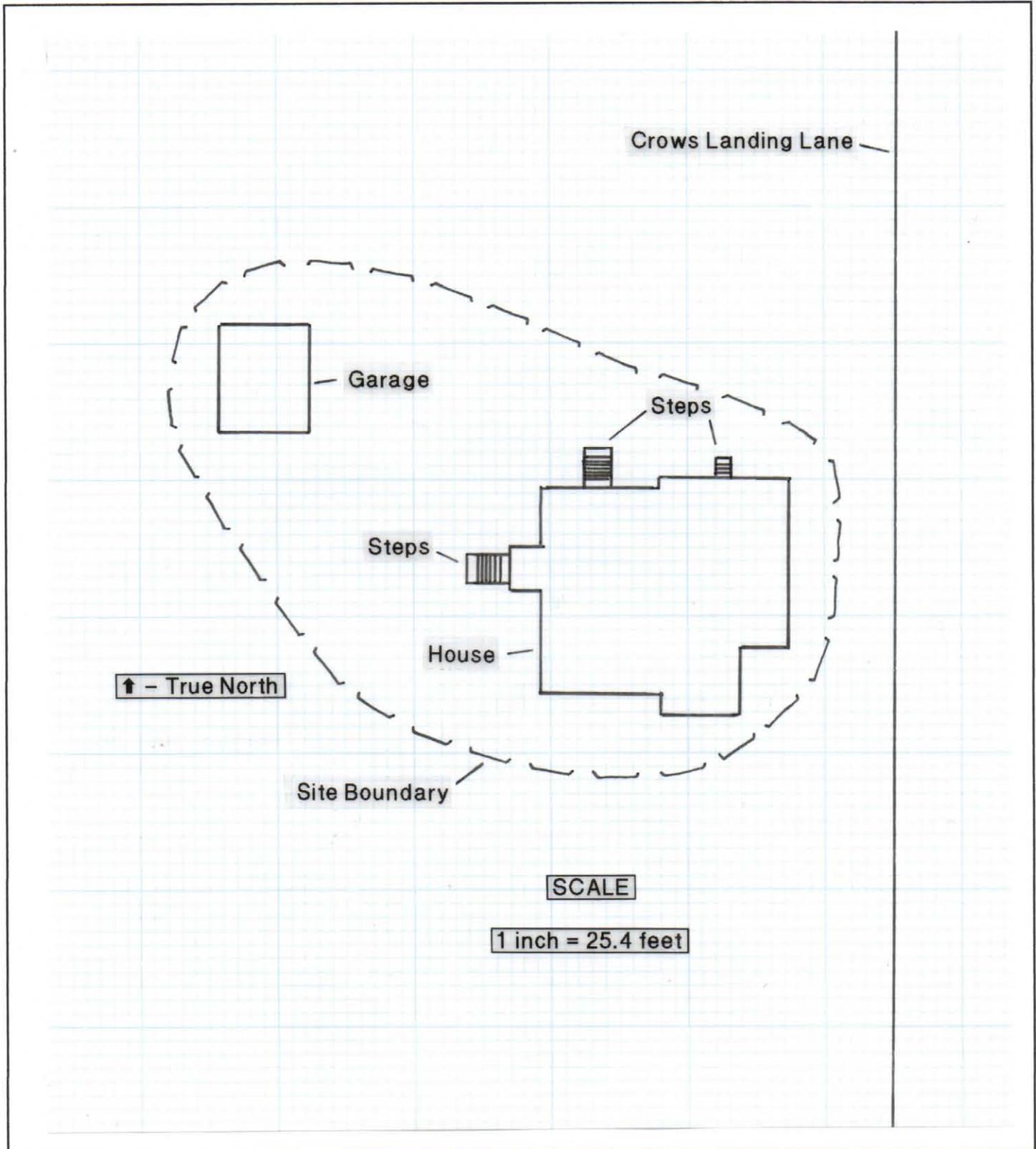


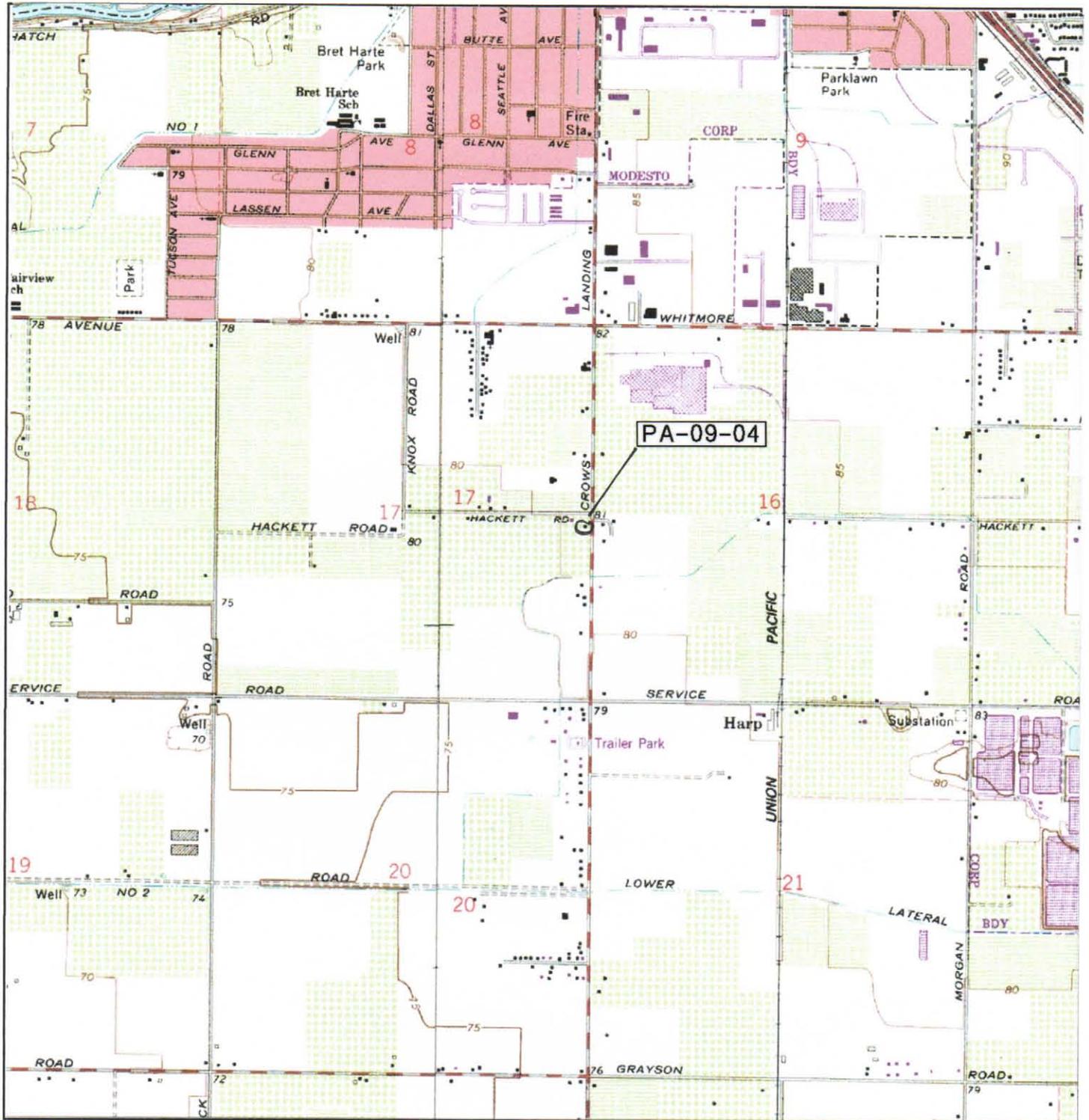
G) PA-09-04. View west of the east facing side of the garage.



H) PA-09-04. View northwest of the south and east facing sides of the garage.

SKETCH MAP





*Map Name: Ceres, Calif.
DPR 523J (1/95)

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1969 (1987)
*Required information

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Other Listings: _____
Review Code: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Page 1 of 9 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-05

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

(P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary)

a. County Stanislaus

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Ceres Date: 1969 (1987) T. 4S; R. 9E; NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 17; MDBM

c. Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone: 10; 677200 mE/; 4162355 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) From the intersection of West Whitmore Road and Crows Landing Lane, go south along Crows Landing Lane for approximately 500 feet until reaching the resource which is located along the west side of the road.

P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The resource consists of a series of concrete pads and rubble that once apparently supported a large, irregular-shaped building and detached, smaller building that was built sometime before 1968, according to the USGS topographic map. The remaining concrete pads are no longer contiguous and have been badly disturbed. Portions of the wood mudsill remain on one of the foundations, and one foundation has a metal bar separating portions of the pad.

P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH2 - Foundation

P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object X Site District Element of a District Other (Isolates etc.)

P5a. **Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



P5b. **Description of**

Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View looking northeast. 2/12/09

P6. **Date Construction**

Age and Sources:

Historic x

P7. **Owner and Address:**

Unknown

P8. **Recorded By:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Neal Neuenschwander

Peak & Associates, Inc.

3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A

Chico, CA 95973

P9. **Date Recorded:** 2/12/09

P10. **Survey Type:**

(Describe) Resource recordation

P11. **Report Citation:**

Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Ceres Specific Plan Area, Stanislaus County, California.

Peak & Associates, Inc. 2009

ATTACHMENTS: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other: _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #: _____
HRI #: _____
Trinomial: _____

Page 2 of 9 Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) PA-09-05

- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 412 feet (N/S) X b. Width 317 feet (E/W)
Method of Determination: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Aerial photograph
Method of Determination: (Check any that apply) Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut Bank Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: _____
- A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): None observed.
- A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): None observed.
- A6. Were Specimens Collected?** NO Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated): N/A.
- A7. Site Condition** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): .Concrete pads are pretty chewed up
- A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Tuolumne River, NW 1 mile
- A9. Elevation:** 52 feet
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.):
The resource is located in the California Great Central Valley Province.
- A11. Historical Information:** According to the San Joaquin County Building Records, the home was constructed on the property in 1925. This would probably be the small, detached black dot shown on the USGS topographic quadrangle published in 1969. No trace of this house remains today. It is not possible to discern the owner in 1918 because the landowner's initials only were shown on the relatively small parcel containing the building (Official County Map 1918).
- A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: _____
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, functions, ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): All buildings are gone, and there is a total lack of integrity to the site. The site is clearly not eligible for the California Register for associations with important events or people in history (California Register Criterion B-1 or B-2). Similarly, there is no evidence it represents a particular style, with the buildings completely removed (Criterion B-3). There is no reason to believe that significant subsurface historic period materials are present at the site (Criterion B-4).
- A14. Remarks:** _____
- A15. References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): _____
- A16. Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record) See continuation sheets
Original Media/Negative Kept at: Peak & Associates, Inc. Chico, California.
- A17. Form Prepared by:** Neal Neuenschwander Date: 3-12-09
Affiliation and Address: Peak & Associates, Inc., 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973



A) PA-09-05. View northwest of the southwestern foundation areas.



B) PA-09-05. View north of the southeastern foundation areas.



C) PA-09-05. View west of the southern foundation areas.



D) PA-09-05. View southwest of the southwestern foundation areas.



E) PA-09-05. View southeast of the southern foundation areas.



F) PA-09-05. View north of the northeastern foundation areas.



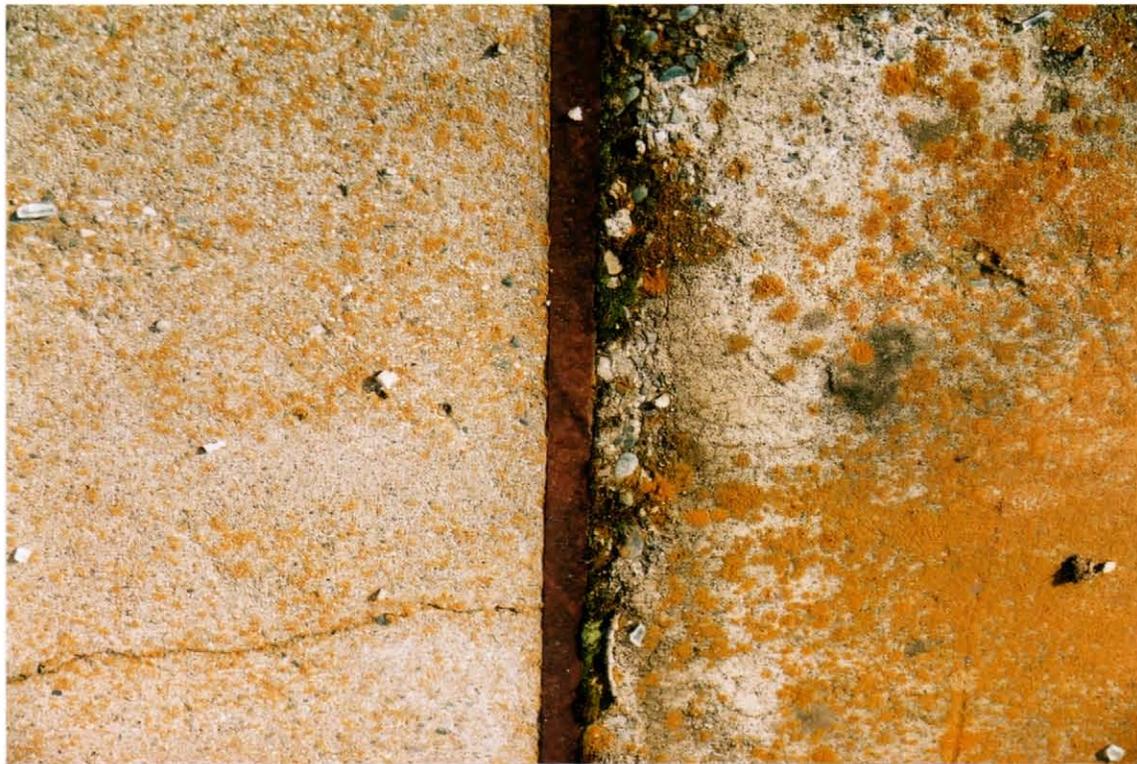
G) PA-09-05. View northeast of the central foundation areas.



H) PA-09-05. View northwest of the western foundation areas.

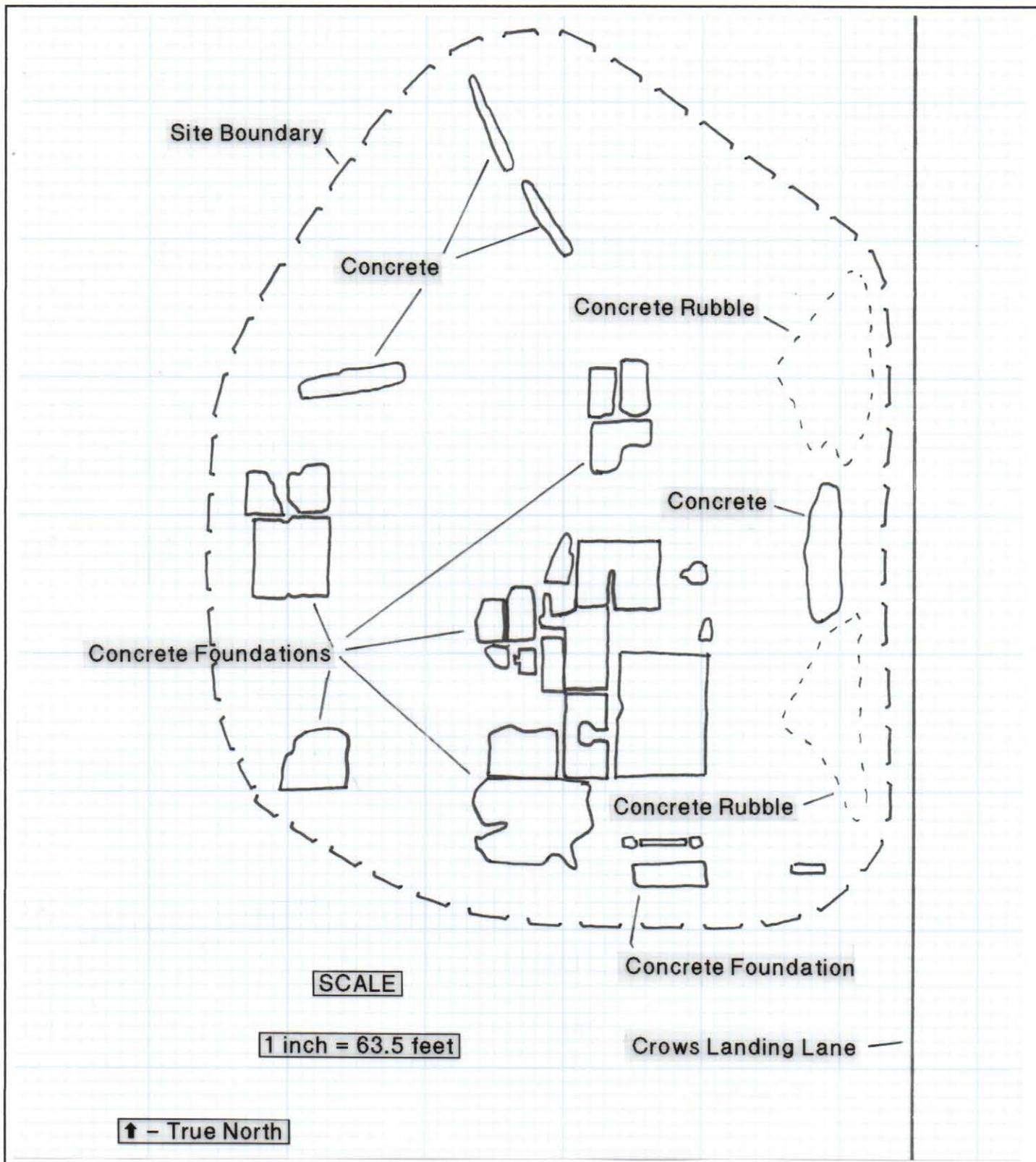


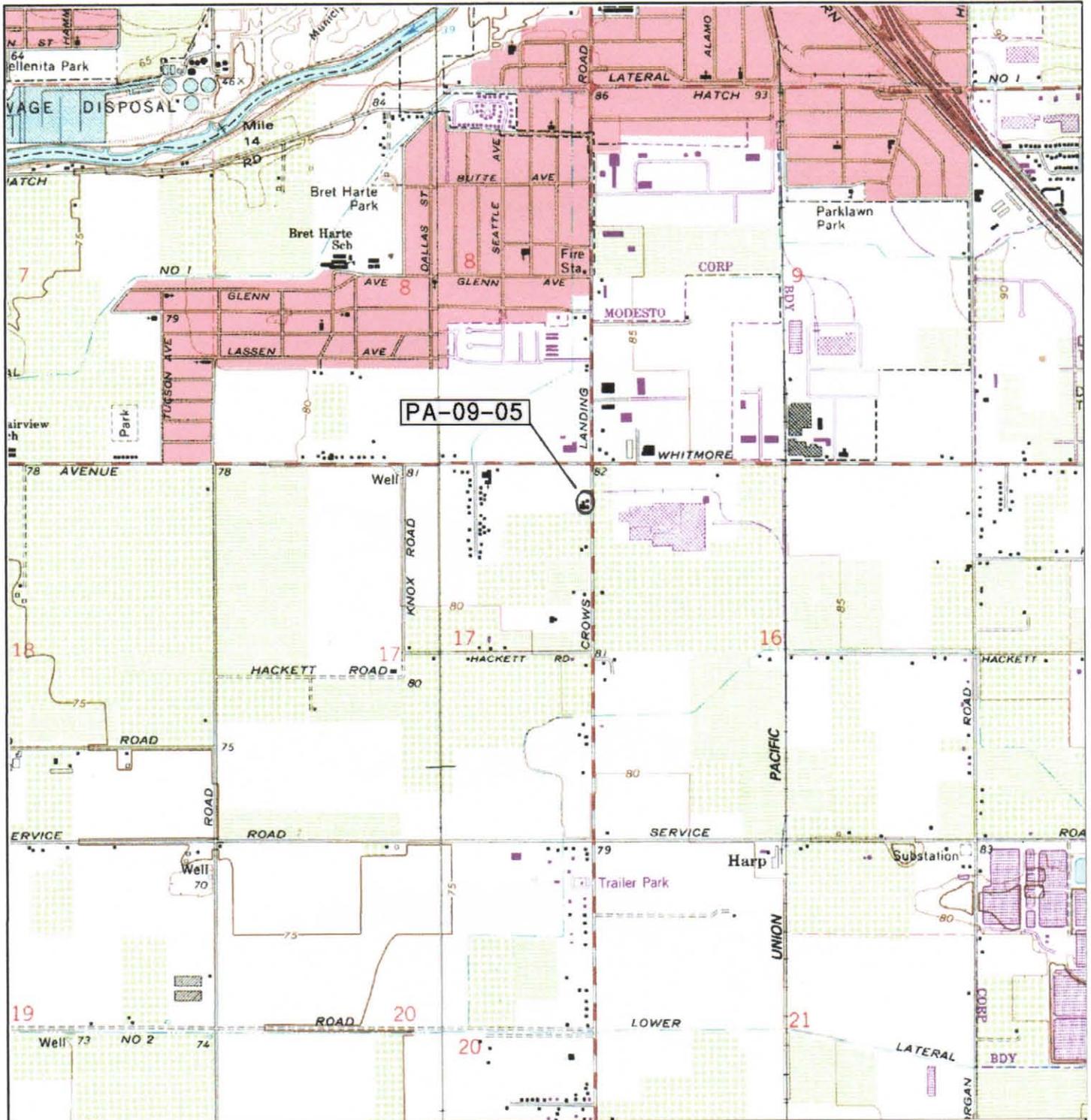
I) PA-09-05. View of a remaining wood mudsill, concrete foundation.



J) PA-09-05. View of iron imbedded between concrete foundation pads.

SKETCH MAP





*Map Name: Ceres, Calif.
DPR 523J (1/95)

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1969 (1987)
*Required information